For the Confederate.

The movements on foot, in this State, for the calling a Convention, are to true and loval men a source of the deepest anxiety and concern. After calm and dispassionate consideration, we are compelled to believe, that those who are urging a Convention are fatally bent on mischief; and that the fixed and determined purpose of those who inaugurated the m vement, is to withdraw the State from the Confederacy—and thus place themselves in a position to treat with the Lincoln Government for a return to the same.

Those who live beyond the limits of the State even can come to no other conclusion It is not pretended or even hinted at by the friends and advocates of a Convention, that their object is to amend our State Constitution, with and reference to our domestic politics. No such pretext is put forward. So that even if they were silent as to their purpose, their choosing a period of war and revolution to agitate the call of a Convention, can have no other rational interpretation, than that the object is to bring influences to bear upon our present relation growing out of this very war and revolution, which exclusively monopolize the public attention.

But those of us who are on the spot, who have an opportunity of witnessing the influences at work, and who know something of the political status of the men who are most active in this Convention momement-we are not left to conjecture as to the object and purpose of these men. Any man of ordinary understanding, on reading the newspapers in the State that advocate a Convention, can not fail to see the end aimed at, is severance of the State from the Confederacy. Although these pre-sees do not openly avow that their purpose is to withdraw from the Confederacy-yet it is notorious, that they publish with commendatory notice, labored communications, trying to prove that the Confederate government is oppressive and despotic; and that the only hope of the reple of the State, is in North Car . lina taking the exclusive management of her affairs into ler own hands. Whilst these jourhals may not directly advocate secession from the Confederacy, and reconstruction with our onemies, yet their editorials teem with complaint and censure against the Confederate Government in all its departments ; denouncing it as cruel, arbitrary and oppressive, and evidently laboring to excite and arouse the angry passions of our people against that Government of their choice, in defence of which so much blood has been shed, and for which North Carolina herself has made such immense sacrifices of life and treasure.

There is one fact which cannot be ignored and which is pregnant with instruction to those who regard the speaking of the mouth as indicative of the feelings with which the heart is full. The earnest and open-mouthed advocacy of a Cenvention is, in the main, confined to those who have habitually denounced the menwhom they designate as the original secescionists who brought on the war-who have complained of the war as wrongfully commenced on our part -who have stigmatized the measures for its vigorous prosecution as overbearing and tyraunical -and who have ever been prophets of evil foreboding, in regard to the final result. On the other hand, those who have ever regarded the secession of the State, and the war consequent thereon, as forced upon us by an inevitable necessity-who insist on an untiring and determined prosecution of the war as the only means of saving us from a fate worse than death-and who have ever advised a loyal submission to measures apparently harsh, yet indispensible to the salvation of the countryall such are, to a man, opposed to this agitation of a Convention, and regard it as fraught with evils indescribable.

In this State, a Convention can only be called constitutionally, by a two thirds vote in both Houses of the General Assembly .-The advocates of a Convention here find a difficulty. They can't get a two thirds vote in both Houses. Hence they propose by w simple majority vote, to put the question to a vote of the people of the State. And in the act providing for putting the question to popular vote, their plan will, no doubt, be, to provide all the appliances for an election of delegates, and the meeting of the Convention. in case there should be a majority vote in favor of a Convention. But suppose such an act passed, such a vote taken, and a majority of those voting, to vote in favor of a Convention. Such a majority would no doubt appear on the poll-books; for I take it for granted the loyal opponents of this movement would refuse to go to the polis. What would such a vote be worth, even admitting a majority of the entire vote of the whole people of the State to be in favor of it? It would amount to just nothing at all. It would be a mere brutum fulmen. It would be a proceeding not only not sanctioned by the constitution of the State, but directly in opposition to it. There is no such principle recognized in our constitution, or pervading our institutions; as that a mere numerical majority shall be empowered to change our fundamental law; or to fix or alter our political status, for the future. The very idea of a "constitution," in the American sense of the term, is antagenistic to such a principle. A Convention assembled under such circumstances, would have no more legal power or authority, than a town meeting. Its acts and decrees would not only be void-but as far as they might come in conflict with the established order of things, they would be insurrectionary, if attempted to be enforced; and as far as they might infringe upon our present confederate relations, they would be counter-revolutionary and treasonable.

Our Confederate constitution recognizes the right and duty of the Confederate Government to interpose in a State, to suppress insurrection," as well as to "repel invasion." The insurrection here mentioned, evidently means insurrection against the local State Government or authorities. An attempt to enforce the decrees of a Convention called under such circumstances as I have alluded to, would be insurrection against the State, as now constituted and organized The State was placed in her present confederate relation, by a unanimous vote of a Convention, constitutionally called, whose decree was cordially acquiesced in by her people. Any forcible attempt to change that relation by a bogus Convention, would involve in the first place, treason against North Carolina-for we now have a constitutional provision, adopted by the late Convention defining treason against the State. If the Confederate Government should interpose, as in duty bound, to aid in the suppression of such insurrection, then a forcible resistance of the Confederate authori- ring this long period of time, while their coun-

HE BAILY CONFEDERA

OLD SERIES,) RALEIGH. N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1864. VOL. V.

ty, would involve treason against the Confederate Government. The right and duty of the Contederate Government to interpose in putting down insurrection in a State in time of peace-where only the interests of the State are in jeopardy—are patent and unquestionable. How much more clear is that right, how much more binding that duty, in time of war and revolution; when such insurrection, if unchecked, is likely to put in jeopardy, not only the interest of the State itself, but of the whole Contederacy of States. or which it is a member.

It is right and proper we should say, that we do not believe that all who, talk in favor of a Convention, are disposed to re-construction with the Yankee government, or in favor of withdrawing from the Confederacy. Many, very many, have been deluded by the leading Convention agitators into the belief, that a proposition for peace, coming from a State acting in its sovereign capacity, would be favorably entertained by the Lincoln Government, even on the basis of acknowledging our independence. Thus, the earnest desire of our people for peace (which we all feel, and for which all good people pray, when it can be had consistently with honor and freedom) has been abused and perverted, by cunning and mischievous men to the, furtherance of factious aims and objects. Another portion of the people, who are honest and true at heart, but who are credulous and unsusspecting, have been misled by the artful device—that by treating for peace now, with the Lincoln Government, they will be able to secure their slave property-whereas, if the war continues, slavery must inevitably perish as an institution, and they will lose their property forever. It is useless to combat the ab surdity of these treacherous propositions .-They are not put forth openly, but covertly and slyly, as appeals to personal avarice and selfishness; therefore, a public refutation of them is not called for.

[Conclusion to-morrow.]

The Chinese Sugar Cane. From the Petersburg Express.

EDITORS EXPRESS: - As the Chinese Sugar Cane is now engaging the attention of the agricultural community generally, and is likely to become one of the principal staples of the South, I have thought it would not be considered obtrusive in me to write out in a succinct manuer my experience in its cultiva-

· Sorghum is the Asiatic name of a cultivated species of tall grasses with succulent stems, and the variety now under consideration is a native of the tropical parts of Asia. Its true botanical character does not seem to be clearly settled. The most intelligent writers I have sonsulted consider it a species of Indian millet or doura. As to the nature of the soil best suited to its growth, I have succeeded in raising as large and luxuriant cane upon welldrained sub-clay, as upon the light, sandy loams-the only advantage of the latter being in its earlier maturity. Tue land selected for my crop, I cover well with thoroughly rotted compost manure from the stable, tarm pen or wood yard, and early in March, this is turned under with a double plow from five to six inches, which is immediately harrowed .-About the middle of April, the rows are mark: ed off four feet apart, which receive from six to eight seed every twelve inches, lightly covered. When the plants are from six to eight inches high, the dirt is turned from them, followed by a shovel or a sub-soil plough. The hoes weed and thin to two or three stalks. In about four weeks after, the entire row is broken up-the cultivator runs up and down twice, and the hoes complete the work.

It is a plant which tillers more than any other, and my habit is to remove all lateral shoots of a weakly appearance, suffering those to remain which start up perpendicularly, and often rival in growth and vigor the parent

In this latitude the cane matures about the first of October. At this period the stalks assume a streaked motley, and the tops a dark chocolate color. After pulling the blades (which make excellent fodder) and taking off the seed, my plan is to cut an acre or more at a time, and bulk or stack as I do Indian corn. A part of this and last year's crop remained in this condition for three weeks before grinding, thereby going through a kiln-drying process, causing the watery parts to escape, and the juices to in-spissate by evaporation. The liquor expressed from cane treated in this manner is thick and yellow, and devoid of the green cast which always attaches to the unmatured, every six gallons of which will yield one of good molasses. Gentle and steady boiling in iron vessels, constantly stirring and skimming, a process which always required from nine to ten hours, will give you a thick, bright, golden syrup, equal in

quality and flavor to that of New Orleans. Prince George Co., Va. ALBX. BRYANT.

Increase of the Army.

We have been told by an intelligent member of Congress that, the new conscription of substitutes and exempts and the abolition of details will add at least 180,000 men to our armies in the field. This statement is believed to be entirely correct, if our conscript officers do their

These persons who are holding back in the hope that something will turn up to relieve them from a duty which is required of them by the laws of their country, will find in a few days that they have permitted themselves to be grossly deceived, and that a harder duty will be required of them than if they had responded cheerfully in the first instance to the call of Congress. In less than than ten days the whole of these who think themselves safe infthe mountain retreat of some iron works or salt kiln, will be dragged forth from their hiding places by the vigilant conscript officer and marched down to Camp Lee. Secretary Seddon and Governor Smith intend to show no favor to those who attempt such paltry evasion. Nothing will save a man but a bona fide profession or calling which in exempted under the laws. No dodging or makeshiftno artful schemes gotten up expressly for the occasion -- no bribery or your corruption -- no appeal to the culprits writ of habeas corpus-no new born desire to become the patriotic tillers of the soi!-nothing of this kind, and nothing but a clean and houest exemption will save a consoript in this emergency. Had they turned iron mongers and salt boilers and corn growers a year or two ago, from the patriotic impulses of a desire to contribute to the good of the country and the belp of our cause, it would all be right with them now. But du-

try has been in the convulsive throes of terri-ble revolution, these men have been grasping with selfish hands at the passing fortunes of the hour, and it is only when these dreams of private gain have been broken by a just re-vision of the laws, that those who have indulged them to the greatest excess, now shrink back howling into the caverns and dens of the mountains, calling on the rocks and hills to shield them from the wrath of the conscript. fathes. It will not all do. Salt will not save any body! Seddon and Smith have their eyes wide open. The laws must be-

obeyed, the shattered ranks of our armies must be filled and all will be well. Lnychburg Republican.

Miscellaneous.

Soldiers' Farlough. Medical Director's Office, General Hospitals, N. C., Raleigh, February 16, 1864.—
All Soldiers absent from their commands, are hereby informed, that no practicing Physician or single Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon has any authority to give certificates of disability for Furlough or discharge, except in cases where the soldier is unable to travel. Their certificates are worthless, and will not protect the soldier against the consequences of absence without leave. No one, except regulars prointed Medical Examining Boards, are authorized to give certificates of disability for furlough or discharge.

P. B. HINES, Surgeon,

18-30w4t Medical Director.

Office Southern Express Company, Ral. eigh, N. C., Kebruary 13, 1864.—Much complaint being made of the delays by this Company in forwarding merchandize, I am instructed to advertise that the rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take preference over all others, and next in order are packages forwarded by friends or associations, to offi ers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of the rule, together with the limited facilities for transpo tation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others. A. P. C. BRYAN, Agent,

Office Southern Express Company, An. gusta, Ga., February 10, 1861.—Legal notice is hereby given to all concerned, that persons who ship packages containing spirits, wines or cordials, without informing our A gent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, wines, or cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except und r special contract. JAS. SHUTER, Superintend. and Acting President.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag,t, Rateigh, N. C.

ost Certificate of Stock ... The under-I signed has lost the following Certificate: No. 1395 for \$3100, dated July 28th, 1863, issued to J. McBoyle at Raleigh, N. C. Every person is forbidden to purchase the same as application will be made for its renewal. DAVID OUTLAW.

To Farmers raising Tobacco in North Carolina .- You are hereby notified that the Tithes due the Confederate States are required to be delivered not sooner than the 2d of June or later than the 15th of July, to the duly authorized County Agents, at the depots they may establish, in good prizing order, and each quality in separate

parcels. The proper blanks will be sent to the Assessors W. N. SHELTON, General Agent for North Carolina. in due time. Yanceyville, N. C., Feb. 10.

Printing, Binding, Paper, etc...-Having constructed a large building in Columbia, S. C., had removed our machinery from Charleston, we would inform Quartermasters, Bank and Railroad Officers, and the public, that we are as well prepared as before the war to execute all orders in our line. We have been importing from Rurope largely of articles used in our business, and now have on hand a stock consisting in part of the following articles:

200 REAMS ENGLISH DOUBLE CAP WRITING. 200 REAMS ENGLISH ROYAL—WHITE, BLUE, AND BUFF. 200 REAMS ENGLISH BANK NOTE

500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FOLIO POST. 500 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENGLISH 1,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE ENG-LISH AND FRENCH LETTER.

1,000 REAMS ENGLISH BATH (SMALL) 2,000 REAMS WHITE AND BLUE NOTE. BLOTTING, COPYING, AND DO-

MESTIC PAPERS.
1,000,000 ASSURTED ENVELOPES. 7,000 Gross Gillott's and other makers' Steel Pens. Pen-holders, Pencils, Sealing Wax, Ink, and almost all articles of Stationery.

ALSO, A SMALL STOCK OF

Best ENGLISH BLANK BOOK PAPER (Super Royal and Imperial not yet arrived), which we are prepared to manufacture into any kind o Blank Books. We are now opening the above valuable stock. and advise our old customers, and all others in want, to send in their orders at once, or the stock may be so much broken as to prevent us from fill-

ing them properly. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY. . "ANDREWS' MOUNTED AND FIELD ARTIL-LERY DRILL," by Lieut. Col. R. S. ANDREWS, Army of Northern Virginia, illustrated with nearly 100 fine lithographed cuts, printed on fine white paper, and full bound cambric. This book is published under instructions of the Ordnance Department, C. S. A., and should be in the hands of every Artillery officer. Price \$4, one third off to the trade.

IN PRESS,

AND SOON TO BE PUBLISHED: "GENERAL ORDERS" from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, up to January 1, 1864, with copious index and other valuable matter. Edited by Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Gen. Beauregard's Staff. Price \$5, one third off to

'CHISOLM'S SURGERY," being a third edition of this valuable work, revised and enlarged by the author, J. J. CHISOLE, Surgeon C. S. A., - superbly illustrated. "MARMONT'S WORK ON MILITARY

SCIENCE " translated from the French, by Col. FRANK SHALLER, C. S. A, with notes by the editor. Illustrated. "PHILIP." a new Novel, by WM. H. THACKERY (lately deceased), splendidly illustrated with portrait of the author and other engravings. "OLLENDORFF'S New Method of Learning

French," being a reprint of this valuable work, now entirel, out of print, and much needed by the youth of our country.

Also, 100,000 copies of the New Testament and
Psalms for the "Confederate States Bible Socie-

Publisher s. Maving arrangements for securing full supplies of all kinds of Printing Papers, we are prepared to undertake the printing and publishing of any book of value to the country, and expect to con-tinue the publication of Military, School, and

other useful books. 18.1m. Columbia, S. &

Miscellaneous.

A ddresses on the War and State of the A country, will be delivered by fine. Daway Lacy, D. D., chaplain in the Confederate States Army, at the Commune Hall on the evenings of the 15th and 16th of February 1884, at T o'clock,

At the close of each Address, a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the sick and wound-ed soldiers in the Hospitals in the State of North

For Mire-A negro girl about 14 years old for the balance of the year. Apply at 17.300 THIS OFFICE.

For Rive for the Balance of the Year.-house servant-would suit a hotel service. Apply at this office.

Mrs. H. W. Miller. BOARD By the Month, Daily board de Transient, per day jan 16-dly

Oxford Female College...-The twenty-sixth session began on Monday the 18th January 1864, and will continue twenty weeks. Tuition in each school \$60.

\$320

Piano rent \$15. No extra charges. Board varies with provisions. J. H. MILLS, Oxford, N. C.

Notice. On the First day of every month I shall send a special sgent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., ed free of charge. EDWARD WARREN,
Dec. 22, 1853-d3m Surg-Gen'l N. C.

HILLS BORO' MILITARY ACADEMY...
The Sixth Academic year of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1864. For circulars and information apply to Maj. WH. M. GORDON, Sup's. Hillsboro', N. C., Nov. 23, 1863.—d3m.

North Carelina Volunteer Navy Com-pany.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, held in Raleigh on the 14th instant, the Company re-organized under its charter, and proceeded to elect the Tollowing gentlemen as directors, viz:

C. P. MENDENHALL, Greensboro." J. M. BULLOCK, Granville county.
J. L. JONES, Granville county.

O. G. PARSLEY, Jr., . ALEX'R OLDHAM, Wilmington. DUDLEY NICHOLS, Durbam's J. R. GREEN, WILLIAM LONG, Caswell county.

ficers, as, follows:

C. P. MEXDENHALL, Esq., President.
J. M. BULLOCK, Esq., Vice President.
W. D. SMITH, Esq., Treasurer.
DUDLEY NICHOLS, Esq., Segretary. Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Direc tory, the subscribers are requested to pay over to Wm. D. Smith, Tressurer, or desposit in Bank to

his credit, the amount of their respective subscrip tions, and forward certificates of deposit to his ad dress at Wilmington, N. C., by the 10th day of February next. Those wishing to subscribe are requested to send in their subscriptions at or before that time to the Treasurer, who will issue certificates of stock. DUDLEY NICHOLS, See'y. Durham's, Jan'y 20th, :864.

\$250 Reward... Ranaway from the Subscriber at Graham, N. C., on the late inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirtyfive y-ars of age, about five feet eight inches, high, has thick lips, is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fity dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him. W. W. CLARK,

16-d6: Grahan, N. C.

Gloves and Socks Wanted .-- I des're to and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully receiv.d.

EDWARD WARREN, fan 12-1m Surgeon General, N. C .-

Bank of Washington-at Greensboro', Feb. 10th 1864. A meeting of the Stockhol-ders in this Bank will be held at the town of Tarboro' on Wednesday, Murch 16th, proximo. A general attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy, as business of importance will come before the meeting. M. STEVENSON, Cashier.

Cards, Cards,...450 Pair Whitmore's No. 10 Cards at \$75 in Confederate money,

or \$1 in specie, per pair. These Cards are of the best quality. Purchasers can send the money by Express, and I will

send the cards by Express, they paying the expense. Address me at Forcetville, N. C. JAS. S. PUREFOY. Forrestville, N. C., Feb. 3, 1864. 13-d6t*

Parm for Rent or Sale—Two hundred acres of land, lying twelve miles west of Raleigh, and four miles from Holly Springs, in the County of Wake; 20 acres of fresh cleared land, the balance original growth. The cleared land well fenced. Apply to

W. H. CUNNINGGIM. Exchange Hotel.

NOTICE .-- A limited number of recruits will be received in the let N. C. Gavalry Regiment. The recruit must bring with him a serviceable horse. Arms and equipments will be farnished. For further information as to com-panies, &c., apply to Col Mallett. commanding

Conscript Camp at Raleigh
By order Col. W. H. CHE K, Comd'g. GEO. S. DEWEY, Adjt. WANTED-1000 LBS. OF SUGAR CANE SEED.

The highest cash price will be paid per hundred, or by the bushel. Apply to P. FERRALL. Beautiful Light Brown Sugar.--- Fami-ilies can be suppled with an excellent article of Light Brown Sugar in half barrels at the

NEW MARKET STORE. In the building recently occupied by the State Journal printing office. 16-dlt*

Small Pox Notice.---As the Small Pox has again appeared in the City of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be

General between succinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General.

For Sale.—One negro boy about thirty years of age in good health; an excellent teamster, carriage driver, and work hand. J. M. LITTLE. Apply to 7eb. 3, 1864-10-dtw-wet. Lexington, N. C.

Wanted to purchase .- A cood Piane.
Apply at this Office. jan 19tf

YOL 1-No. 20.

Military.

de de la secuenzoEventing office) DEPORD, January 17, 1804.

DEFORE JANUARY 37, 1864.

In Obedience to General Orders No. 1.
Commandant of General Orders No. 1.
Solution of the Commandant of the Seneral Orders will notify all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at the county sents of their respective counties, at the following times and places for Small caroliment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embrades all white male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.
All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment N. C. M., Franklin county, will report at Louisburg on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th days of February 1864.
All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment, N. C. M., Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th, 27th and 29th days of February, and list day of March, 1864.
All those residing within the limits of the 37th

All those residing within the limits of the 87th Regiment, N. C. M., Warren county, will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th mays of

March, 1864.

All those residing within the Hielts of the 434

Begiment, N. C. M., Granville county, will report
at Oxford on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of

March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C. M., Granville county, will report at Oxford on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

March, 1854.

All those residing within the limits of 46th Regiment, N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 26th 23d, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. M., Orange county, will report at Hillsboro, on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 80th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regt N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment, N. C. M., Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 118th Regiment will so arrange it that one fourth only of the companies of each Regiment will be present each day.

THOS. F. TIBBS. Assistant Surgeon

of each Regiment will be present each day.

THOS. F. TIBBS, Assistant Surgeon
Ghairman Examining Board.

H. C. HERNDON, M. D.

W. H. DAVIS M. D., A. LANDIS, Jr., Eurolling Officer 5th Congressional District N. C.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,) RALBION, Jan. 27tb, 1864. The following circular from Bureau . of Conscription is published for the informa-

tion of all concerned. COL MALLETT, By order Comd't Cons. for N. C.

BURKAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, Jan. 25th, 1864.

TO Commandants of Conseripts. The attention of Commandants, is especially directed to General Orders No. 7, A. & I. G. O. ourren series, herein se. forth for their information. ADJT. AND INSP. GEN'L'S OFFICE,

KICHMONB, Va., Jan. 25, 1864. I. Paragraph IV General Orders No. 3 curren series is hereby revoked. II. Enrolling Officers will proceed as rapidly a practicable in the enrolment of all persons madliable to military service. Previous to cure men-as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed t-

volunteer, provided lat. The Company selected was in service of the 16th of April 1862. 2nd. The Company selected is at the time volunteering, below the minimum prescribed by

3rd. No person made liable to service under this order will be permitted to join, or will be arrigned to any company which has more than sixty four privates on the roll, until all the companie in service from the State of which the voluntee or conscript is a resident, shell have the minimum number prescribed by regulations. 4th. Upon the Company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the Enrolling Officer

a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteer ed; and no volunteer will be received in any com pahy except on such certificate,

III. Persons who fail to make selection, according to the provisions of this order, and at the time nlistment, will be assigned according to exist ing regulations.

IV, All officers in command of companies au-

thorized under this order to receive conscripts or volunteers will forthwith soud to the Comman of Conscripts of the State, accurate certified rolls of their companies; and without such roll, showing that they do not exceed sixty four privates, therwill not be assigned any conscript or volunteer.

By Command of the Secretary of War. (Sienes) Adjt. and Insp. Gen'l.

Early and vigorous action will be enjoined on the Enrolling Officers, each one of whom should be furnished with a copy of the order without delay. To insure the publicity of the order, there should be several insertions in the newspapers of general circulation.

II. Persons presenting applications for special exemption, with any show of merit will not be solested until action is taken by this Bureau. These cases will be investigated in accordance with Circular No. 3, Current Series with the least delay practicable. By order of COL. JNO. S. PRESTON.

(SIGNED) C. B. DUFFIELD, . A. A. G. 3 im. 44 :-Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Jour-nal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin and

Democrat, Iredell Express, Ashville News, Wades-boro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chron-icle, Christian Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian. Mountain Eagle Tarboro' Sontherner, copy one month and out the of roller

Quartermaster's Department, Raleigh.
Feb. 6, 1864. This Department has on hand
a small lot of Cotion Cards for distribution among the families of seldiers. The special courts of each county are requested to appoint an agent in each county to receive and distribute them. The price will be five dollars, (\$5,) and necessitous wives and mothers of soldiers will have the pre crosse. More are expected daily and will be sent out as fast as received, H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Feb. 8, 1861.-14 d3t All the papers of the State will copy three

Payetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. \$100 BOUNTY! Wanted 160 Mounted Riffemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riffemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruit to the number of 100 non-conscripts will be received for this services. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per dicm, and his pay \$12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant bunder the conscript age. under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or
bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at th.

Arsenal.

Lieut-Col. G. S. A., Commanding Post.

Of all desertplion weally excented at this office

Justings our entry to have rold or units

would be the the following a seek and been shown the bear of the bear of

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ABVERTISING. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two policians per square of ten lines (or less) for each linestion. Harriage notices and Obtany less will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be exas can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Military.

Countript Conce, Raleigh, F. C., Feb.
11, 1966. The following "Rotice" from
Bureau of Conveription is published for the guidance of all concerned. Compliance with its directions will save applicants for exemption or detail much unaccessary relay in the investigation
of their claims.

By order of the Commandage.

E. J. HERDIN, Adg't

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DRY'T BUREAU OF CORRESPICA,
RICHHOUD, VA., Jan. 29, 1864.

Paragraph X of General Orders No. 83, Adjatant
and Inspector General's office of 1862, requires
that "applications for exemption must is all cases
be made to the Enrolling Officer-bus not the power
to act, or is in doubt, he will after investigation
under Circular Vo. 3, Current Series, refer such
applications, through the proper official channels
to this Bureau. All such applicat ons addressed
to this Bureau will necessarily and invariably be
returned for local investigation, and the applicants
will thus investigation, and the applicants

Appeals from adverse decissions of the local officers, and of the Commandant of Conseripts for the States will be forwarded by them for hear-ing when any plausible ground of appeal is set

2. Commandants of Conscripts will give this autice extensive circulation in the local press of

their respective States.

By order of

COL. PRESTON, Supe

[Signed]

G. B. Duvenne.

16-lm

A. A. G.

EV Payetteville Observer. Wilmington Jounal Salisbury Watchman, Charlottee Buildin and Democrat, Iredell Express, Asheville N. wa, Wadesboro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot. Milton Chronic boro' Argus, Greensboro' Patriot, Milton Chroni-ele, Christain Advocate, N. C. Presbyterian Mountain Eagle, Tarboro' Southerner, capy one

Connectint Cffice, Enleigh, January 28, 1864. The snnexed order is published for the information of all concerned its requirements will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

By order

Con. MALLETT.

R. J. Harris Adiaton.

B. J. HARDIN, Adjutant. ABJ'T AND INSP. GEN'IS CIFFICE) RICHMOND, Jan. 9, 1864.

General Orders, 1 No. 8.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein .

Ax Aer to prevent the Bolistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military service of the Confederate States. " The Congress of the Confederate Stone of America do encet, That no pergon liable to military service shall bereafter be permitted or alle went ter furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any

military service of the Confederale States." [Ap-proved December 28th, 1868.] An Aer to put an, and to the Exemption from

Military Service, of those who have heretefore furnished Substitutes.
"Winness, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms : "The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That so points shall be exemptod from Bilitary service, by reason of his beving farmished a substitute; but this not shall not be re construed as to affect persons whe, though not

liable to render military service, have, pevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Appreved January 8th. 1864.]
Il Perpons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding note: are placed on the same feeting with all others hither to held liable by

Aets of Congress. III. Persons berein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or emperints, without delay, to the enrolling of cere; and all who delay beyone the lat day of February 1864 will be considered as having ten saced the privilege of volunteering, and hold for accignment

according to law.

1V. Enrolling officers will preceed; as rapidly as pineticable, in the entellment of petern herein made liable to military service. Proviens to enallowed to volunt er in companies in service on the 16th April 1662: provided, the company chosen does not be the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such com-pany being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the feet that be kee so relanteered; and no velenteer will be received into any een pany except on such cer-tificate. I er one who fall to make their selection, at the time of earollment, will be awigned accord-

ing to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling offers will be enrolled, and may be allewed a furlengh of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruc-VI. All persons, whether volunteers or censeripts under this order, will pass through the compet instruction of the State to which they belong, and be ferwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be as-

with adopting proper regulations for the enforce-VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subjest to a revision, under instructions from the Bereau of Conseription; and if found to be in-proper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked. By order.

8. COUPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged

I defabls.

Willwington Journal, Salisbury Watchman, Charlette Domocrat, Iredell Express and Asheville News copy until February 15th and send bills to Col. Mallett's office.

Confederate States of America, Englneer Department, District Cape Fear Wilmington, K. C., March 16th, 1563. Notice is
hereby given to all persons having claims against
the Engineer Department, for vervices of starce
employed as laborers on the levid defences near
Wilmington, K. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on
the second floor of the building next above Mearce'
Drug Store, Market Street,

De Persons executing Powers of Attorney will
observe the following form—their signatures, in
all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and
signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed besigned in duplicate, or they may be witnessed be-fore a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNOY. I, ____, of ____, do hereby special ____, of ____, my true and lawful Agent to sign receive for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my alayes employed as laborers on the land defences at

Witness, my hand and seal, at ____, this ____

(Signed in duplicate.) [Seal.]

The signatures of colors nessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES, The signatures of colored persons should be wit-Jan. 20, 1864-1 tf Capt. & Chief Engineer.

For Sale or Rent.

the market that the most to be

the poper, for the purple of the charge of

TOTEL FOR SALE, --- I OFFER AT PRI-vate sale the large new Hotel in the town of Louisburg, and located just east of the Court-house, july 4.—-- H. HARBIS. in a mantifelia with a griteria flar eW

DAILL CONFEDERATE.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSSDAY, February 18, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

WANTED .- A COMPETENT PRACTICAL PRINTER, to take charge of the entire Mechapical Department of this office, read Proofs, &c. To one thoroughly qualified and every way reliable, the best of salary will be allowed. Apply immediately.

The Habeas Corpus.

We have undoubted information of the passage of a bill by Congress, to suspend temporarily the privilege of the Habeas Corpus

We have for sometime foreseen that this would become a necessity-and in our private conversations we were free to speak of it, with . the hope that our opinion might have some avail, to stop the causes which were likely to bring it about.

. But the suspension of the Habeas Corpus will not produce any inconveniencies to good and loyal people. The civil law will still have its force and authority in all matters touching the rights and persons of the citizer so except, when by treasonable or seditious practices they choose to bring themselves under military law.

But this suspension will have one good effect, that ought to gratify every father, wife, child or other person who has a sor. husband, parent, kindred, or friend in the army. It will fill up the ranks of that army -it will send other men, who have not done snything but yawn and stretch to help the men who have done all the work-who will save-from or share death with many a the gallant hero.

It will shield the army from "judicial licks" that knocked men out of the service, and it will do no harm to any but the evil disposed. We shall be glad to read the promised reply of Mr. B. F. Moore, of this city, Counsellor at Law, to the decision of Judge French on the constitutionality of the "Substitute! Law." We shall read this law paper with that attention which is due to its author. If it should be a little out of season, it will be the first exception we ever recollect to the rule-" better late than never." We might apply (we fear) that adage to our professional brother in another way-but we deler that for the

The Address of Rev. Dr. Lacy. -

The first address of this able divine and true patriot, at the Commons Hall, on the evening of the 16th, is reported to us as a splendid effort-full of earnest, heart-stirring and soul-inspirit g elequence. It taught the duty the citizen owes to his country-it enforced the obligations to its fulfillment, and it cheered the performer by the assurance of that favor of the good God which is the reward of the faithful, S.ch an address from such a source, must needs produce good. It sheds a double light upon our darkened paththe light of the truth "set upon a candlestick. giving light to the whole house" -- and this light reflected from the pure, upright and disinterested claracter of him who displays it. Dr. Lacy is ever welcome to this community, where he is greatly beloved -- and never more so than on his present patriotic mission. We regret that we were prevented from hearing Lis admirable address, by circumstances that we could not control.

Public Assemblies.

We regret to hear from several citizens, that both the speaker and the audience who assembled on the evening of the 16th to hear the first address of Dr. Lacy, were disturbed by the noise and loud talking of persons (supposed to be boys) in the gallery. This disturbance was the more provoking, as it occurred in the most interesting passage of the address.

The most vulgar idea of good manners, inadmits the principle of governing one's conduct so as not to intrude upon the rights and privileges of our neighbors; and we would suggest to the boys, if they cannot restrain the "freedom of (loud) speech" in a public assembly, that they go there at least an hour beforehand and exercise the liberty to the fullexhaust all the subjects they have at command, and then retire-or have manners enough to keep quiet.

The city of Raleigh has a character for polite hospitality at stake in this matter; and when called to the attention of the Town Authorities, we think they will so regard it. It were bad enough to maltreat an ordinary visitor: The offence is heightened when the community is thus made to lese a single syllable of such valuable teaching as that afforded in the address of Dr. Lacy.

Correction:

The letter of our correspondent from Kinston should have read "TWELVE HUNDERD of the enemy are at Batchelor's creek, instead of

This is an important diminution, for them, as well as us, for it saves them the loss of many men and us the trouble of taking them.

We call aftention to the Advertisement in this paper, for Proposals for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Peauuts.

The Proposed Convention. On yesterday, after our article for our issue of the 17th was put in hand, we received the Fayetteville Observer with a leader on the same topic; and we are confirmed in the view we have taken, by the concurrence of this excellent authority. We take up the subject again, conceding for the mement, the milder and more innocent purpose which the agitators allege. Allowing them credit for this as the only object they have in proposing a call for a Convention, we submit to the people that such an assemblage is wholly unnecessary-would be attended with unwise political agitation-necessitate additional elections, and would involve expenditure entirely dispropotioned to any good it could accomplish. The main purpose now announced is, that this body is to counsel and advise the Confederate Government-and otherwise aid it-to prosecute the war. What counsel could it fernish, that the Legislature cannot as well bestow? They are both representatives of the people; both elected in the same way, and both bodies are likely to be composed of very much the same sort of material. So far as counsel is concerned, neither the Convention por the Legislature could pass any ordinance or acttheir action could not take the style of either an organic or Legislative law. The most either could do, must be done by way of resolutions; and, the resolutions of the latter, as the exponent of the public sentiment, would have equal weight with those of the former. So far as negotiations for peace are concerned, the President has three times endeavored to make them; and his efforts have been contumeliously rejected-and there is positive evidence, that any proposition now would share the same fate; for Lincoln himself, and his whole Congress, have declared that, they would receive no terms short of reconstruction-- and the majority refuse even this-with Lincoln at its head. On what other subject could a Convention advise? The Confederate Government has better sources of information in every State, than members of a Convention could possibly be. It has the Governor of each State, with all his meansthe Legislature with theirs, and its own officers posted in various localities. Suppose the s ystem were adopted that the common Government is to discard these casy and natural modes of information, and Conventions were convoked by the different States, to set as advisers of the Government! What a melee we should soon have. Here would be an advis ary movement from North Carolina, opposed from South Carolina, amended by Georgia, with a substitute from Alabamavarious and conflicting counsels, as interest, pre judice and natural difference of opinion would provoke-and the common Government, instead of being allowed to walk by the light of its own reason, would be obliged to grope its way to harbor through these devious channels. The project is idle and worthless. Nor is it likely, in the present agitation in North Carolina, that the body would be composed of material either capable of, or inclined to, give wholesome advice. If the present Legislature is any specimen of what the labor would bring forth, God forbid that the State should suffer such an affiction. Now, the last Legislature had it in its power to do important service to the Confederacy-not in the way of advice, but of action. One mode was to pass an act authorizing the Governor to employ the Home Guard to arrest deserters ;another was to allow him, or the Chief Justice on his request, to call the Supreme Court to settle vexed questions. Both of these were recommended and urged by the Governor, and they were specially desired by the Confederate

but ill be spared. With all the influence of the Governorand all the exertions of the wiser and more practical of the members-it was with great difficulty that any law was passed on the subject; and then the Governor was restricted to calling them from the county in which the deserters were, and those adjacent, so that a body of deserters had naught to do, but to pass into a county not adjacent to those called on, in order to set the whole power of the Governor at defiance. Thus in this instance, when North Carolina legislation might have aided the Government, it only supplied a brow ken staff on which be who leant must fall. The result was that the Confederate Government was obliged, and is still, to hold a large force in this State, employed in this business-to the weakening of the army and to

Government-these two pieces of practical

service. Deserters from the army were

m sking this State a city of refuge-they came

from all the States, under the invitation ex-

tended by the decision that the Home Guard

could not be called out to arrest them. They

were out lying in the woods and committing

all manner of depredations. A Brigade had

to be sent from the army, to overawe and

catch them-at a time, too, when troops could

the injury of the cause. The other case was, if possible, worse; The several Judges were known to differ in important questions every day coming up .-One would decide one way, another the other -until the law was uncertain and contradictory. By reason of this, conflicts were likely to arise between the (Confederate) military and the judiciary of the State. A decision by the courtg miht settle the whole by establishing binding precedents. The regular term of the court was a long ways off. What hindered to allow the Governor this discretion? No harm could possibly arise, yet the recommendation of the Governor was refused, and this aid withheld from the common Government. And we now see the evil of it in full force: One Judge has decided the substitute question, by remanding the applicant; another would discharge him-and of course the applicant

would go to the farerite Judge, and streams

of emigrants with transportation and rations, will obstruct the wads towards the "happy land of .Canaan "-and campfires lighting the woods for miles, would be seen around the spot where this judicial machine grinds out their coveled discharges. We say would because we have a well settled conviction, that the habeas corpus will be suspended to prevent this evil. We think it has been already if not, we do not doubt it will and to the Legislature, in part, is due the necessity of this stringent enactment.

In any aspect, this Convention is useless and mischievous-and we are glad to see a wholesome and wide-spread re-action going on concerning it. "Let the people hold up the hands of our Generals.

We repeat, we must fight-there is no other way to peace but by submission to Abraham Lincoln. . . " Dutyduty-duty-let us all do that. We can do no otherwise, and be true men."

Raleigh Standard, February 27, 1863.

Under the head of "The War," the New York Tribune of the 1st inst, has the follow-

From Newbern we have further particulars of the rapidly increasing feeling of discontent in North Carolina. The people are urging the call of a State Convention, and Dr. Leach, one of the recently elected members of the Rebel Congress, says through the Raleigh Standard, that North Carolina now claims the fulfillment of the compact or the right to lepart from the Confederacy in peace. Gov. Vance opposes the taxation of State property by the Rebel Government. The Raleigh Standard, in an article addressed to slaveholders, says if the war continues twelve months longer, the institution of slavery will

be destroyed. We call the attention of our late successful competitor, Dr. Leach, (whose prototype was T. Hardy, Secretary to the "London Corresponding Society" 1794-afterwards Thomas Hardy, prisoner in the dock of Old Baily,) to the article above quoted. It is taken from the New York Tribune. That paper says, that "Dr. Leach, one of the recently elected members of the Rebel Congress, says through the Raleigh Standard, that North Carolina now claims the fulfillment of the compact, or the right to depart from the Confederacy in peace." Thus, one of the Yankees whom Dr. Leach calls " brethren " in one of his circulars, does not mistake the Doctor's language but construes it for himself, and publishes it to the North as another evidence of the "rapidly increasing feeling of discontent in North

Carolina." Horace Greely to Brother Leach, greeting : While the Confederate Commissioner in Richmond is engaged in trying one Mrs. Patterson Allen for only betraying the family where she resided, and communicating privately with the enemy-here in North Carolina, a member elect to Congress, denounces to the enemy, to our soldiers and people, that our whole Government is a despotism, towards which "forbearance is no longer a virtue"that now "North Caroline claims the fulfillment of the compact or the right to depart in peace." Thus, "increasing the feeling of discontent "-advising the rupture of the government, and "aiding and comforting the enemy." Is there no Commissioner in North Carolina? The whole case would turn quickly on a common sense construction of admit ted publications.

We record with great pleasure the following tribute to the distinguished officer in whose honor it is bestowed. We know Geul. Rodes well-have served with him and under him-his division consisting in a large measure of North Carolina Brigades. It takes none of his acquaintances by surprise that he obtained promotion by "distinguished gallantry;" and that his "skill and conduct" should attract observation. Gen. Rodes combines the elements of an officer in most admirable proportions. He is a disciplinarian firm, but unoppressive-careful of the comforts of his men and strict in his exactions of duty. On the battle field he handles his command with excellent discretion-always making it tell with effect whether it be a Regiment, Brigade, or Division. And his bold Alabamians-they have been our neighbors on bloody fields-they comprise the best spirits of their State, and their march on the enemy has been laid heavy and thick. May God defend them and our own North Carolinians as they fight side by side—they make a noble brotherhood. In at the beginning, determined to the end. When the great day of deliverance shall come, a grateful country will swell to grandeur the jubilee of their wel-

GEN. ROBERT E. Robes .- The Richmond correspondent of the Montgomery Advertiser, speaking of Gen. Lee's compliments to Battie's Brigade, quotes Gen. Lee's own words relative to the gallant young Major General who so ably commands the Division to which Battle's brigade belongs, and recalls the fact that Gen. R. owes his promotion to Gen. Stonewall Jackson. Gen. Rodes has commanded his division with success and ability. and I am gratified to state this division has re-enlisted for the war, Battle's brigade of Alabamians having set the example. Ins ead of raising new brigades, I think it would be far better to recruit to the fullest numbers those veteran brigades, whose whole conduct is worthy of the admiration of their countrymen."

To which the correspondent of the Advertier adds the following additional quotation from the same high authority:

Gen. Lee, speaking of the division in the same communication, says: "Gen. Rodes' division acted at Chancellorsville with distintinguished gallantry, and that officer owes his prometion to General Jackson's observation of his skill and conduct. You will see in my report of that battle that one of his dying messages to me was to the effect that General Rodes should be promoted Major General, and his promotion should date from May

We learn that the Steamer Advance agrived safely at her wharf on yesterday-making a quick and successful trip.

Br. Hoge's Lectures.

We call attention to the Notice in this paper, advertising that Rev. Dr. Hoge will deliver two Lectures in the Commons Hall, on his " Observations in England." The objects to which the proceeds of these Lectures are to be devoted, are sufficiently meritorious to insure a large audience; but added to this is the character and ability of the distinguished Lecturer, all of which must pack the Hall to its utmost limits. By the Richmond papers Dr. Hoge's Lectures are spoken of in the highest terms, for their force, eloquence, and wit; and there called forth the largest audiences that have assembled in Richmond this

Personal.

We hear that some persons in this city are complaining that our remarks on Frogs were personal to them. Our editorial was a general dissertation on the Frog portion of animated nature. If it savored of personality-any person who will let us know in what particular he feels aggrieved, shall have such explanations at our hands as the subject admits.

Our fair Correspondent who sends us extracts from a Soldier Brother's letter, has our fullest endorsement of the execuations so justly bestowed upon the unworthy subject spoken of. But it has so often been told the same thing by members of the army, that to publish these she furnishes us with, would be indeed "casting pearls before swine." Next to the Soldiers, we esteem our patriotic fair countrywomen; and ourlady friend's manifestation of her devotion to the cause, is not to be wondered at, when we remember she has four brothers in the army. May she live to see them return to the home-roof, "with all their country's honors blest," bringing with them some victor lord who shall be worthy of her noble heart and fair hand.

For The Confederate. NEAR LIBERTY MILLS,) CAMP 28TH REGIMENT N. C. T.,

Feb. 15th 1864. Mr. Editor :- Just say to the people at home, as a word of encouragement, that this regiment, (war-worn, and with ranks discriminated by the casulties of battle) has re-enlisted for the war. The far famed reputation it has won by its nuffinching devotion to the cause which it so eagerly sud early esponsed, has been eclipsed by this its most brilliant deed of the war. Regardless of the privations and hardships it has experienced for the last three years, the brave hearts comprising it are not ready to lay down their arms, and turn their backs many a hard fought field. Trace them from Hanover C. H. to Gettysourg, and you will see no pobler deeds enacted than what they have done. Yet all this, has been crowned by this, their most brilliant feat. It is not a triumph over a dastard foe, but over themselves, the greatest of human achievements. By this act, they have added the brightest star to that magnificent chaplet that now crowns their banner. They have spoken words of encouragement to the people at home, telling the faint-hearted to be of good cheer, and to skulkers, that their day of retribution is fast approaching; and at the same time buriing defiance at that enemy that would dare to devastate our homes This proof of their devotion to our canse, their determination to be free or die, is worthy of commendation, and speaks well for the old North State, regardless of that obnoxious sentiment that prevades some portions of her territory. Some may, and doubtless will say, that the men were compulsed, but is untrue and is treating those brave men with injustice. This was the first and only regiment from the State to re-enlist for the war before the passage of the conscript law, and the men dislike very much to be called a conscript regiment. All that is required to insure a final success of our cause, is for the people at home to be as true to themselves, as the soldiers are to our cause, and by the blessing of God, independence will. UNUS . rest upon a grateful people.

[For The Confederate. MESSRS. EDITORS: I take this occasion to express my high admiration of the manner in which you are conducting the Confederate. So far the course of the paper has been characterized by marked ability and gentlemanly propriety. You are giving entire satisfaction to the friends of liberty throughout the State. The old war spirit of '61 is being aroused and ere the coming of many more moons the loud battle cry of the brave Southrors will strike terror into the heart of the despot at Washington and reverberate throughout his entire dominions. Mr. Holden will be foiled in his efforts to hand us over to and leave us at the mercy of these van als. Continue to apply the scalpel, until the whole anatomy of the Standard shall be tho oughly exposed to the public gaze. Despite the course of this cowardly faction, we shall succeed. The Raleigh Standard may persuade the people, as it has hitherdone done, that we have sacrificed in vain-that all the blood and treasure which the sons of the South have offered upon her altar will avail us nothing. I say that despite the efforts of Holden, of Reade, of Leach, of

Haughton and others, we shall succeed.

Every sigh of auguish forced from the soul of injured innocence; every tear running from the heart of suffering and sorrow; every patriot, blood which has been poured out in this contest, has been marked, and treasured up by the terrible avenger; and the continued cruelties of our enemy has fired the hearts of the chivalrous soul of the South with the firm resolve to be tree, or die in the attempt.

"To fight, In a just cause, and for our country's glery, Is the best office of the best of men: And to decline when these motives arge, Is infamy beneath a coward's baseness." A PRIVATE SOLDIER OF 61.

CONFEDERATE Bonds .- It is a cheering indication to see the farmers of the country investing their money in Confederate Bonds. A Bond was advertised for sale in this paper two weeks ago, and since then we have had numerous applications and could have sold several thousand dollars worth if we had them.

In Richmond last week, 8 per cent Bonds sold at auction at \$25 50 premium; 7 per cents \$12 premium. Advancing tendency. It is stated that in England the Confederate loan has advance to 50-that is, \$50 is paid in gold or its equivalent for \$100 worth of our bonds-equal to seven or eight hundred dollars of our currency.

Fereigners have faith in our final success. -Charlotte Democrat.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered secording to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Peb. 17. Both Houses have passed the pill to establish Volunteer Navy. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to commission vessels, either in or out of the Confederate waters.

Both Houses have appointed Priday, the 8th of April, as a day of fasting and prayer. Also adopted a highly patriotic address to the country. The House has passed the Senate bill to issue

Tobacco rations to the army. The Senate concurred in the House bill to repeal the act authorizing Partizan Rangers, and the bill for promoting privates who have been distinguished for skill and valor. It is believed that both Houses have passed in secret session, and sent to the President, a bill authorizing the suspension of the habeas corpus.

Advance in Confederate Bonds. RICHMOND, Feb. 17.

At an austion sale to-day, of bonds and stocks prices advanced on an average of about ten per cent. Confederate bonds, eight per cent. Coupons -due in 1868-one hundred and twenty-one and interest; ditto, registered, due 1879, sold for one hundred and twenty-six and interest. Seven per cents, one hundred and fifteen and one-half. Cotton loan, one hundred and eighty-nine, flat. Gold twenty-two. Sivler twenty. Weather bitter cold.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17. Seven shells were fired at the city last night. The enemy are employed in remodeling their Cummings Point batteries and Battery Gregg, they having been much damaged by our heavy guns. No new movement to report.

Official Dispatches.

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 15.

TO GENERAL S. COOPER: The following troops have re-enlisted for the war since the announcement of the 10th instant Lane's brigade, Wright's brigade. Perin's brigade, Davis' brigade, Seventh Virginia cavalry, Eleventh Virginia cavalry, Thirteenth North Caro ina troops, Eleventh North Carolina troops, Forty-eighth Virginia infantry, Garnett's, Poague's, Haskell's and Pegram's battations of artillery.

The following, having enlisted originally for the war, have reiterated their determination to continue in the service: -

Cutt's batalion of artillery, McGown's brigade,

and Fourteenth Alabama regiment. ROBERT E. LEE.

DUBLIN, VA., Feb. 15. To GENERAL S. COOPER. A. AND I. GENERAL: On the 3d instant, Major Mourman, with a detachment of forty men of the Sixteenth Virginia cavalry, captured the armed steamer B. C. Lera, at Winfreela, Putnam county, Virginia, with a valuable cargo and twenty-nine prisoners, including Brigadier General C. P. Sceammon, commanding forces in Kanawha Valley, a captain, two lieutenants of his staff. General Sceammon and two officers of his staff are here now, and will be forwarded to Richmond to-morrow, unless you order otherwise, in charge of Lieutenant Ventigan, the gallant young officer who boarded the boat with only twelve men. Colonel Furguson, whom I sent with his regiment, the Sixteenth Virginia cavalry, to the Lower Kanawha some weeks since. has made several captures, and rendered valuable SAMUEL JONES, Major General.

The following Telegrams was received Tuesday night after our Western mail had been put up. It is inserted here for the benefit of our subscriber in that mail;

Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Feb. 16. Both Houses have passed the Tax, Currency, and Military bills, and they await the President's signature. The injunction of secrecy has been removed from the Currency bill. It provides that holders of non-interest bearing notes over five. dollars, be allowed till first of April, east of the Mississippi, and July west, to fund in twenty year bonds bearing four per cent. All notes not fun-ded or paid to the Government in taxes or dues within that time, shall be taxed thirty-three and one-third per cent. and fundable till first January next; after which taxed one hundred per cent.— Hundred dollar notes not presented within that time, no longer receivable for public dues and taxed ten per cent. per month, in addition to the thirty-taree and one third.

The present issue of notes to continue till the 1st of April, after which a new issue is authorized, to be kept within reasonable limits. Six per cent, bonds to the amount of five hundred millions, may be issued and seld to raise mone? to meet the expenses of the Government.

All duties on imports to be paid in specie, sterling exchange or coupons. On these bonds all import and export duties are specially pledged to pay the The Tax bill levies five per cent on most of real, personal and mixed property, stock, bank bills, and solvent credits. Twenty per cent on incomes,

The military bill declares all between 17 and 50 in service during the war. All between 18 and 45 now in service to be retained under existing organizations and officers. All between 17 and 18, and 45 and 50, to be enrolled for State defence. Provost, Hospital, and Conscript guard duty to be performed by men between 18 and 45, who are unfit for the field.

Exemp ions-all unfit for the field, members of Congress, State Legislatures and other Confederate and State Officers, preachers regularly employed, one editor to each newspaper now published, and such employees as are indispensable; one apothecary to each drug store doing business on the 10th of October 1862; physicians over thirty years who have been seven years in the practice;
President and Teachers in colleges and schools
who have been regularly teaching for two years and have twenty students, one person on farms of fiteen field hands and give bond and security to deliver to the Government one hundred pounds of bacon and beef to every hand, and sell all surplus at schedule rates. Officers of railroads as heretofore reported; and the President and Secretary of War ane authorized to grant exemption, as hereto-

DIPLOMATIC MISSION .- A coorespondent of

the Atlanta Register says:

Brigadier-General Wm. Preston, whose troops won such distinction at Chickamanga, is safely on his way to Mexico as Minister Plempotentiary to that court. He sailed early in January from a Confederate port .-He was termerly Minister to Spain under Buchanan. He is instructed to make a treaty with Maximillian, based upon the mutual recognition of the two Governments, with commercial clauses, granting reciprocal privileges of trade and commerce. A recognition by Maximillian will be tautamount to a recognition by France.

CAMP NEAR KINSTON, Feb'y 4th, 1864 MRS. HENRY M. SHAW-Madam: The most painful duty has devolved on me of communicating to you the death of your brave

and noble husband. As we were riding together at the hear of the Brigade, on the morning of the first stant, about 3 o'clock, he received the wound and his death was immediate, and seemingly without pain, while the placid smile that rested on his countenance after death, struck the beholder as implying a satisfaction that he had fallen in the discharge of his duty.

No more exemplary officer, no trace and

more patriotic man has fallen in this bloody contest, and no one more since sely inmented by all to whom he was well known. As the ranking Colonei of my Brigade for nearly eiguteen months, my associations with him were constant and intimate, and I can say with perfect troth that he was more aitentive to all the duties of his position than any officer that I have ever been in contact with, and the drill and discipline of his Regiment made it the object of the highest com.

mendation wherever it was seen. 1 have, too, seen bim repeatedly in positions of the greatest danger, and when under the heaviest fire, his courage, his coolness and his self-possession were not surpassed by those of any soldier in the army. I can bestow ro. bigher praise on him than to say that his merit as a public man and officer was equal to

his worth in the social relations of life For such an irreparable loss, that you may receive consolation from Him alone who can give as well as take away all that is best in ife, is my sincere prayer,
With sentiments of the highest respect.

I am very truly, &c., T. L. CLINGMAN Brig. General.

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., February 10th, 1864.

Mr. Editor :- The above lester having been handed me by General Clingman to be forwarded to the wife of the lamented Col. Shaw. and owing to the fact that she resides in the enemy's lines, and the uncertainty of reaching its destination, I request that you will give it a place in your columns.

Respectfully, &c .. C. W. GRANDY.

THE CREOLES OF LOUISIANA .- A M.S. sachusetts Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Hepworth. writes of the Louisiana creoles:

Just beyond Carrellton is an immense and magnificent estate, owned by one of these Creoies. "His annual yield of sugar is fifteen hundred hogsheads He might have taken the oath of allegiance and thus saved his property; but he would not. The work of depredation commenced; but he bore it without a murmus.

First we took his wagons, harness and mules; he said nothing, but scowled most awtully. Next we emptied his stables of horses for the cavalry service; he did not have even a pony left, and was compelled to trudge along on foot; still nothing was said. Next we took his entire crop, ground it in his own mill, and marked the head of each "U.S.:" not a nurmur. Then came his negroes, three bundred and more, house servants and all, took it into their wooly heads to come within our camp lines. The creole was most completely stripped; still he stood in the midst of the ruins, cursing Abe Lincoln, and wishing that he had eight instead of four sons in the rebel army."

THE DRUNKARD'S LAST SLEEP .- In Petersburg, Va., Saturday morning, James Womack was found dead on the commons .-The poor wretch had, while drunk the night before, undressed himself, thinking he was going to bed, and lail himself down on the cold ground to die. The sun's beams the next morning lighted the pale face of the dead man, who was taking his last sleep.

Honorable Wounds .-- When Lafayette was struck in the foot by a musket ball at Germantown, he said, "I prize this wound as among the valuable of my honors." Thousands of our brave defenders can point to wounds which they have received as honorable tokens of the love they have for their native land; and as earnest of the regard in which they will be held by a grateful country here-

MERIED.

In Cheraw, S. C., on the 8th inst., at the bride's father's, by the Rev. J. M. Bostic, Capt. Wn. SHARPE BARNES, 4th N. C. State Troops, to Miss Madelin Marin, oldest daughter of Gen. and Mrs. D. S. Crenshaw.

New Advertisements.

Office of Chief Quartermaster, Kaleigh, February 17th 1864. Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts. Proposals must state the price per gallon for the oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of oil as well as oil cake.

Mai. and Chief Q. M. Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observers Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register, copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

Ten Dellars Reward --Porket Book
Lost.—Supposed to have been lost on the
cars between Raleigh and Clayton, N. C., my
FOCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money—
amount not recollected. Also containing one note
against Miss Julia C. Flowers for \$158.20, one
note against Jos. H. Jones for \$400 with some credit
on it, and other papers not received. on it, and other papers not receiveded. The money is no object so the Pocket Book is returned. Any information will be thankfully received. Address either P. M. at Clayton, Planters Hotel, Raleigh, or myself.

J. W. YOUNGBLOOD, Clayton, N. C.

A ttend to the Head .- Scott & Jim take great pleasure in informing the public that they have fittled up a first class BARBERS' ES-TABLISHMENT, at the Exchange Hotel; where they are prepared to Cut or Curl Hair, Champoon, Dye Whiskers and Moustache, Shave &c. Scott having had an experiences of six years with Mr. K. Cook, flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction.

Jim has had equal advantages in other places. The shop will be kept clean and neat; and gen-tlemen may rely upon finding this a first-class Bar-

SCOTT & JIM. Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., of Bichmond, Young Men's Christain Association, on his "obsersarvations in Europe," on THURSDAY and FRI-DAY evenings next, the 18th and 19th of Feb-

IN COMMONS HALL. The proceeds of these Lectures will be applied to the benefit of the poor of this city. Price of admission, single tickts \$2; lady and gentleman \$3. Tickets to be obtained at the Bookstores. Lectures to commence at 71/2 o clock.

Wanted to Hire.—A Negro Boy some fifteen or sixteen years old, to cut wood, run errands, &c., for a family. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Sale of Negroes.—I Shall Offer for sale for each. EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES, on Tuesday the 23d ist., being Court day in Warren county, N. C., at the Court House in Warrenton.
P. J. TURNBULL,